TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 21 — VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895. — No. 33

BUY DRUGS
At the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy. Quality right; prices right.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.

Challoner & Mitchell

will make your old Jewelry look modern; re-set Precious Stones; or manufacture any article of Jewelry for moderate prices.

47 Government Street.
Opposite Bank of B. C.

February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we certainly are not running a kindergarten, but the name of the month interests us.

We've just found out that it is derived from the latin word februo—to purify by sacrifice.

That applies so aptly to our stock and our intentions that we can't help mentioning it; and if the testimony of the throngs of people who were with us during the past two weeks can be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for Cash THE GREATEST VALUES.

Just on the eve of opening up our New Spring Stock we now propose to CLEAN OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS, even if we do have to make a great sacrifice to do it.

DONT FAIL
TO GET YOUR SHARE,

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Coats, Jackets and Wraps, including some Fur Lined Garments, will be sold so cheap that we confidently expect every one will be gone before the Ides of March.

REMNANTS! We have quite a stack at your own price.

SPOOL COTTON, best 6-cord, 200 yds., assorted, any number, in black and white 30 cents per dozen.

See our price list of staples, such as White Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tablings, Crash, and Roller Towelling, Towels, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc., in the Colonist.

Special attention is called to 75 pieces (first installment just to hand) of Flannelette, worth 20 cents, to be sold all round at 10 cents per yard. Thus:

"Examples might be heaped until they hide
The rules, which they were made to render plain."

Working on the broad principle of enlightened selfishness, we know that we serve ourselves best by serving the public most.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

February 1st, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .

Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock

A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL FOR CASH.

From and after this date, we, the undersigned Coal Merchants, will sell coal at current rates FOR CASH ONLY. All orders must be accompanied by the Cash. C. O. D. orders will not be accepted.

C. J. V. SPRATT, Sole Agents for New Vancouver Coal Co.
RATTRAY & HALL, Sole Agents Wellington Colliery Co.

Victoria, February 4, 1895.

Keewatin ....Flour.... IT IS STANDARD.

The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.

ASK FOR IT.

First-Class TIMOTHY HAY For Sale

At the Victoria & Sidney Railway Station, Hillside Avenue.
Cash Price, $11.00 per ton.

Telephone 511. T. W. PATERSON.

Mrs. Goldman

Wishes to inform the ladies of Victoria that she has opened her business of

Hair Dresser and Worker,

at No. 1 View Street, opposite Driard. Hair dressed in the latest style. Switches, Bangs, Hair Chains, Etc., made to order at most reasonable prices. Combings made up. Bangs cut and cured.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

No. 1 View Street, Opposite Driard

STILL THE BATTLE RAGES

The Japanese Are Now Attacking Chefoo and a Hard Fight is Expected.

Report That Officers of U. S. Ship Concord Were Arrested is Denied.

Chefoo, Feb. 8.—The Japanese landed a force of troops near here yesterday evening with the intention of capturing this city. The landing was about ten miles eastward of Chefoo, and an immediate advance upon the city was ordered. As this dispatch is sent the Japanese are attacking the forts defending the eastern part of Chefoo. Intense excitement prevails, and it is expected a severe engagement will occur to-day.

New York, Feb. 8.—The World this morning publishes the following cable from Chin Kiang, China: "There is no truth whatever in the report than any officers of the United States gunboat Concord have been captured or arrested by the Chinese here. Moreover there has been no trouble here of any sort in which the Concord's officers or other Americans are involved. (Signed.) A. C. Jones, U. S. Consul."

Some Japanese ships which appeared this morning near Ninghai, a town between Weihaiwei and this city, and began bombarding the forts on the west side of the town, left soon afterwards without doing damage.

London, Feb. 8.—A dispatch received here from Chefoo this afternoon says the Japanese have carried the positions at Weihaiwei and have captured or sunk the whole of the Chinese northern fleet. The Japanese during the night of Monday last, February 4th, cleared Weihaiwei harbor of all torpedoes and submarine mines by the skilful use of small torpedo and steam launches from the warships, with which the small craft grappled for and cut the wires connecting the submarine mines with the shore. When the dangerous obstructions were removed the Japanese torpedo boats made a splendid dash for the harbor and attacked the Chinese fleet with such skill that the battleship Ting Yuen was sunk. These tactics were continued during the night of February 5, and the Chen Yuen, Lai Yuen and other Chinese warships were blown up and the remainder of the Chinese fleet were captured. Following up this splendid success, the Japanese completed the capture of Weihaiwei yesterday by landing a large force and seizing the island of Kung Tao, which has made a gallant defence against heavy odds. Some of the Japanese warships passed Chefoo early this morning and fired shots at the fort, without, however, doing any damage, and in view of the reports current in regard to a feint attack made upon Ninghai yesterday the belief grows that the Japanese are going to attack Chefoo.

A dispatch received here from Shanghai says there is an intense anti-foreign feeling on the Shang Tung peninsulas and that the American missionaries are fleeing hastily.

Bowell Says Nothing.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—There is much comment here to-day over the fact that Premier Bowell, in his first political utterance in Toronto last night, should have refrained from dealing with public issues, particularly the Manitoba school question.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,"

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—By a young woman, a position as general servant; experienced; wages, $20. Address D. S., Times office. f8-3t

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated by a

Banquet and Dance

On Wednesday, the 13th Inst.

The banquet will take place in the Clarence Hotel, commencing at 8 p.m. Tickets of admission free to members and can be obtained from H. Waller, W. Jackson, J. H. Meldram, Gus Porter, R. W. Fawcett.

The dance will take place at I. O. O. F. hall, beginning at 10 o'clock. Tickets for gentleman and lady, 50 cents, to be procured from S. Sea, jr., and P. W. Dempster, committee.

J. H. MELDRAM,
feb8-5t Chairman Committee.

...At Institute Hall...

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

CONCERT

By his Pupils and Friends to

MR. W. EDGAR BUCK,

—ON—

Tuesday, February 12th,

AT 8 P. M.

Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, Operatic Selections, National Songs in Costume, Piano Solos, Spanish Cachuca Dance, Act II of Sensational Drama "Forgiven."

The best available talent will appear.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. f8-4t

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

General Booth Pleased With the Reception Accorded Him All Over Canada.

Severe Storms on the Atlantic—No News of Missing Steamer La Gascogne.

Halifax, Feb. 8.—The steamer Alpha, three days overdue from Bermuda arrived this morning badly iced up but unscathed. She experienced terrible weather all through. She has no knowledge of the La Gascogne.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 8.—The most disastrous storm of the year raged here Tuesday and Wednesday and no trains arrived since Monday until yesterday. The steamer Stanley has arrived at Georgetown and the mails will be forwarded to the Mainland via the Cape to-day.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived in Toronto yesterday accompanied by his party. He says he has had a wonderful reception ever since he landed in Canada. From Victoria, B. C., all the way to Toronto, nothing could exceed the heartiness of his welcome. He says of his colonization scheme, that the result of the inquiries upon his mind has been such that if the encouragement from the Dominion government necessary to his plan is forthcoming, he will start his over the seas colony in Alberta or Saskatchewan. When in Victoria he met Premier Davie and cabinet. They were favorably impressed and a colony may be located in British Columbia.

The Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association held their annual meeting here yesterday. John R. Smith of Brandon, and A. Turner, were elected vice-presidents for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories respectively.

Woodville, Feb. 8.—The Eldon house, with all its contents, was burned to the ground this morning, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Loss six thousand dollars, insurance two thousand dollars.

Dutton, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the West Elgin County Association of Patrons of Industry held here, it was resolved to ask the Provincial association to make prohibition a plank in the Patrons' platform.

Quebec, Feb. 8.—There is a difficulty between the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and certain other members of the cabinet. It is rumored he will abandon the ministry and seek his fortune in Mr. Laurier's company.

Halifax, Feb. 8.—The Red Cross steamer San Domingo arrived at St. Johns' Nfld., from Halifax this afternoon and reports having encountered fearful gales. Her decks were swept, the wheel chain broken, and she went broadside in the sea and nearly foundered. She battled two days with the storm. The British steamer Alpha, from Bermuda, and the Norwegian steamer Baracoa from New York, are overdue, owing doubtless to the strong northwestern gales of the past three days.

Montreal, Feb. 8.—La Croix del Canada, the organ of the clergy here, insists upon the Dominion government disallowing the last Manitoba school act before March 6, when the year within which disallowance can take place expires.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—Hon. T. M. Daly arrives next week.

Many curlers who intend to participate in the Winnipeg bonspiel will be pleased to learn that Lieutenant-Governor Schultz has donated a nice cup as consolation prize.

Provincial convention of the Y. M. C. A. opened at Brandon yesterday. Over sixty delegates were present.

A case of extreme distress was discovered in the city yesterday. An Icelandic woman and child were found in an attic of a tenement house, poorly clad, half-starved and frost bitten.

The Victoria hockey team defeated the Stars last night and are now sure winners of the intermediate championship.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The World publishes a story stating that Mr. and Mrs. Hyams recently came here from Montreal and that the former has made application and had arranged $300,000 on his wife's life. The woman, however, learning the large amount asked for in different companies, declined to allow the risks to stand and requested the companies to cancel all applications, which they all did but the New York Mutual, and the serving of a writ on that company to compel it to do so made the story public. Mrs. Hyams, the World says, will sue her husband for alimony and refuses to live with him. Since the insurance episode she had lived in a house surrounded by detectives.

Hamilton, Feb. 8.—Martin Malone, a barrister, has not been at his office since Friday last and his friends are anxious as to his whereabouts. No reason is assigned for his sudden departure.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 8.—Donald Matheson, aged 80, living near Emerald Junction, was accidentally choked to death with a piece of meat while eating his dinner.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—Major Arthur Bagshaw Harrison, teller in Molson's Bank is dead. He was 45 years of age and was ill two months.

Brief Locals.

—A meeting of the Teachers' association was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon. A paper was read by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. An interesting discussion followed. A quantity of routine business was gone through with.

ANOTHER SEVERE SNOWSTORM

Visits New York and Other Eastern States—Worst Since the Year 1888.

Snow Drifted Ten Feet High and Traffic in General is Paralyzed.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A regular raw western blizzard, the worst since the storm of 1888, has been raging throughout the Hudson valley all night and at nine o'clock this morning shows no signs of abatement. The fall of snow has been very heavy and the wind blew fiercely all night piling up the snow in drifts ten and twelve feet high. The traffic on the New York Central railway was interrupted at four o'clock this morning by an accident near New Hamburgh, which was the direct outcome of the storm. A work train had been standing in the down track all night with the proper danger signals displayed but in the blinding snow they were not seen by the engineer of a freight train bound south on the same track and the freight train ran into the work train, derailing two cars, which were thrown on the up track. Almost at the same minute the Montreal express, which left New York at midnight, came along and struck the derailed freight cars. The locomotive and one baggage car of the passenger train were wrecked. Railroad people say no one was hurt. Between here and Albany no trains are running.

Buffalo, Feb. 8.—A bustling gale accompanied by hard but not heavy snow, is driving people indoors and reducing the traffic on the streets and delaying the operations of the street railways that radiate from this city. The electric street railways so far bid defiance to the blizzard. The temperature is almost zero.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8.—The blizzard is in full swing with no sign of abatement. Few electric cars are running and these have to be pulled through by snow ploughs.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 8.—The ice in the Ohio has stopped, forming a gorge 60 miles long. Two million bushels of coal is in danger of being sunk the minute the gorge moves. The temperature is eight degrees below zero. The river at this point is almost a solid cake of ice, over a foot thick and rapidly forming. Steamers and barges are in danger of being sunk by the ice.

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 8.—The blizzard appeared here last night, with a rapidly lowering temperature. There are high winds from the north and about six inches of snow.

New York, Feb. 8.—The worst snow storm that has visited New York since the blizzard of March 14, 1888, started in here just before 8 o'clock last night and rages throughout this morning. For hours all travel was delayed and in instances paralyzed. The fall of snow was incessant and the high wind drove it in blinding gusts through the streets. The street car lines which depend on horses for motive power are operated with difficulty.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—For New England snow to-day, followed by northwest gales. Colder on Saturday morning.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—An unconfirmed dispatch from Halifax says one hundred houses and business buildings have been swept away by an awful tidal wave. It is believed many lives were lost.

The city is nearer snowbound to-day than it has been since March, 1888. The trains are hours late. The harbor is impassable to sailing craft and the street cars are all tied up as far as the suburbs are concerned.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 8.—One of the incidents of the storm was the stalling of a motor car on East street last night with a dozen persons on board. They were obliged to spend the night in the car, a blinding blizzard making it unsafe to venture out. They managed to get to the fire engine house, a quarter of a mile away, at daybreak, and were almost helpless when they reached it.

New York, Feb. 8.—No through trains from the north or the south had arrived in this city up to noon to-day. An effort will be made to send out the Chicago express, No. 19, at 4.30 this afternoon with the through mails. The general superintendent said this morning that no other through trains will be sent out until he is assured that they will go through in safety.

SEALING REGULATIONS.

Article 47, Behring Sea Award, in Force Forthwith.

London, Feb. 7.—The Official Gazette to-day published an order in council dated February 2nd of the present year, giving effect to article 47 in the scheduled provisions of the Behring Sea award, providing that a special license shall be given on the application of the master or owner of a sealing vessel provided that satisfactory evidence as to the fitness of the men employed is given. This license must always be carried while sealing. Each sealing vessel is to carry a special flag, of which the size and color is indicated. In the event of a contravention of these regulations this license shall be revoked. The order goes in force forthwith.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Considerable Excitement in the Northern Territory Over the Question.

The Commissioners May Considerably Alter the Boundary of Alaska.

That the British government is fully alive to the importance of the Alaska boundary question and is preparing carefully to assert her claims when the joint commission meets to locate it is shown by the statements of G. A. Carpenter, editor of the Alaska News of Juneau, in an interview with a Post-Intelligencer reporter, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Carpenter, who is well and favorably known on the Sound, as a newspaper man, told of the situation about as follows:

"There is considerable excitement in Alaska over the boundary question and the people scarcely discuss anything else. The Canadian Government claims that Forty Mile Creek is in British Columbia and to make the claim good has sent thither two gold commissioners with power to make a report in relation to the gold discoveries and also as to the smuggling of liquors into that region. The general opinion of the miners coming out of the Yukon river region is that Forty Mile creek is in British Columbia. It is a fact that it is very near the line. I had a talk with Engineer Pratt, who conducted the boundary survey for the United States government, and he is of the opinion that the camp is located in Alaska on American soil.

"If the claim set up by the British is correct there is a prospect that Juneau will come within the limits of the territory claimed by the British under their interpretation of the description of the boundary. This description says that in absence of a mountain range the boundary line shall be within ten marine leagues of the coast line. The American idea is that the line shall follow the meanderings of the bays and inlets.

"The idea is, from what I can learn from William Ogilvie, who has charge of the Canadian surveying party, and who was one of the pioneer surveyors for the Canadian government in making a report on the Yukon and its resources some ten years ago, that the Dominion government is now anxious to find out the mineral wealth of the Yukon valley in order to construct a good wagon road, or a narrow gauge railway, from salt water on the coast to headwaters of the Yukon river.

"In the first part of September last Ogilvie, with a surveying parpty of nine Canadians, selected with a view to their ability to stand hardships, cold weather, and skill in the use of snowshoes, started out from Juneau for the head of Taku Inlet. They were sent out by the Dominion government to make a preliminary survey and a topographical report on the Taku route for the construction of a road to the headwaters of the Yukon river. In a talk with him I learned that a road could be constructed from the head of salt water navigation on Taku Inlet to the headwaters of the Yukon river at Lake Tesslin, and that the distance would be only ninety miles. This road has easy grades and the construction of a road will not cost a great deal of money, as there are not many cuts and fills. In case this road is built this year there is a possibility of a steamer being placed on the Yukon, connecting Lake Tesslin with Forty Mile creek, and other newly discovered camps, so that the distance of eight hundred miles from Juneau to Forty mile creek can be made in seven days, as against the present time of from thirty to forty days in open boats by the Chilkoot route. The general opinion of residents of Juneau, leaking out from headquarters, is that it is England's intention, through the Dominion and provincial governments, to secure a foothold in Alaskan territory by making these improvements for internal travel and so as to secure a seaport for her shipping and a place to establish a naval and coaling station.

"The American citizens, while they feel it will be an outrage to allow England to steal so valuable a territory from the United States, still think that this country, in view of the past conduct of congress in not listening to the appeals of the residents for internal improvements and remedial legislation, is not deserving of the sympathy of the residents if this loss is sustained. This statement is engendered by the fact that many of the most prosperous miners in the territory came from the Cassiar district in British Columbia, which was opened to inland travel from Wrangel, via the Stickeen river, by a well constructed wagon road and a line of steamers to the mining camps.

"Among all classes of people in Alaska it is the universal opinion that if England succeeds in getting this strip of territory from the United States government it will be a steal pure and simple and another victory for the aggressive policy pursued by the British.

"The people of Alaska feel that the American boundary survey parties have been careless and negligent in their operations in determining the boundary line, by reason of failure to send surveying parties into the interior from the coast for a distance of ten marine leagues, thus securing exact notes and descriptions of the coast range in the vicinity of the boundary line. Their observations have been confined to the use of field glasses from the quarterdecks of the United States survey steamers Patterson and Hassler. The three Canadian boundary survey parties scaled the high coast range to the very summits of the mountains, in many cases subjecting the men to imminent danger to life and limb, in order to secure exact data relating to the highest of the mountain peaks, the nature of the topography and photographs of the important points, which would naturally make and mark a boundary line.

"I should recommend that the United States government should show a disposition to learn the exact nature of the territory in conflict by appointing a commission with power to look into the possibility of building roads and opening up the country properly, and by these improvements maintain the rights already possessed. These would be a set off against the present aggrandizing efforts of the William Ogilvie surveying party.

"It is a significant fact that the Ogilvie survey party has been sent out in the very middle of the present winter to make observations in the most dangerous and coldest section of Southeastern Alaska. Their object is to make a report on the Taku route, so the wagon road may be built to the head waters of the Yukon. They had ample time to have done this work during the past summer and will have plenty of time during the coming summer. William Ogilvie is expected to return by the middle of the month of March, and he will then make a hasty visit to Ottawa to hand in his report, in order that it may be acted on immediately, before returning to Alaska to finish up the boundary line commission work, which is to be presented to the English and American boundary line commissioners for final determination and agreement."

THE MINNEAPOLIS MURDER.

He Sticks to His Second Story on Cross Examination.

Minneapolis, Feb. 7.—There was an intensely sensational scene in the court room yesterday shortly after the Hayward murder trial opened. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer, was still on the stand and Erwin commenced the day's campaign by charging directly that the witness dortored his confession given yesterday to suit the public clamor. The state objected to this manner of cross-examination and the court sustained the objection. Erwin then asked Blixt how he accounted for the discrepancy between the two statements he made as to Harry giving him whiskey. Blixt wanted to go into an explanation of this after his own ideas but Erwin insisted upon a direct answer. Again Blixt tried to hedge, answering that he was in no condition at the time of his original confession to remember details accurately.

"Any man in the condition I was in" said Blixt, "would not be likely to know whether the time when Hayward brought the whiskey was 5 o'clock or half-past seven."

Hayward laughed aloud and looked squarely at Blixt the while. The face of the murderer turned livid, his voice trembled, and he half rose from the witness chair.

"Yes," he cried, "this is no laughing thing, I tell you." He was pointing one shaking hand straight at Hayward and his lips trembled as he gasped, "Yes, you are the man that done it all; I know I tell the truth, and you know ——."

Hayward, with his chin resting on his hand, his white teeth showing as his lips parted in a broad grin, had enraged the witness beyond endurance.

Blixt was called down by the court and the cross-examination went on. There was an immense throng present, at least 400 being women.

It was evident, as the cross-examination proceeded, that Erwin had determined on a different line of attack from that attempted yesterday, which had so signally failed. He browbeat the witness. Mr. Erwin took up the discrepancy between Blixt's testimony and the first confession he had made, wherein he asserted that Hayward had done the actual shooting, and asked the witness reason for it. Blixt replied that he was confused at the time and his recollection was not clear. He thought it over every day since then, and all the details had come back to him. Oftentimes the efforts of the lawyers to entrap him were foiled by the stolidity and simplicity of the witness. For an hour in the afternoon Erwin kept Blixt on the rack. Not once did he entrap the witness into any serious contradiction, or bring out any new fact that would be of service in the defense.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT.

Sir William Whiteway Succeeds in Forming a Cabinet.

St. Johns, Nfld., Feb. 7.—The Whiteway cabinet crisis was ended to-night and the new ministry will be gazetted to-morrow. The cabinet proper will be composed of Sir William Whiteway, premier and attorney-general; Robert Bond, colonial secretary; Henry Woods, surveyor-general; and A. W. Harvey, Edward Morris and George Emerson, members without portfolio. In addition P. J. Scott will be receiver-general and Eli Dawes chairman of the board of works, without seats in the cabinet. The new cabinet is the same as that in the original Whiteway ministry, which was dissolved last year on account of the bribery convictions, except that George Emerson replaces James Fox. The legislature will meet to-morrow, when the new ministry will probably declare its policy.

ENGLAND AND NICARAGUA.

Still Some Friction Over the Arrest of Consul Hatch.

London, Feb. 7.—Gen. Barrios, special envoy of the government of Nicaragua to the British government, has gone to Paris. It is learned that his mission here has not been successful. There is still some friction between Nicaragua and Great Britain in regard to the arrest of acting British Vice-Consul Hatch by Nicaraguan authorities at Bluefields in September last, at the time of the disturbances. Hatch claimed the Nicaraguan authorities refused to inform him of the nature of the charges which caused his arrest, and at Graytown, Nicaragua, when the captain of the British warship Mohawk demanded his release, no attention was paid to the request. Hatch was eventually released, but he had to leave Nicaragua for Jamaica until the affair was settled. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Earl Kimberly, declined to receive Gen. Barrios.

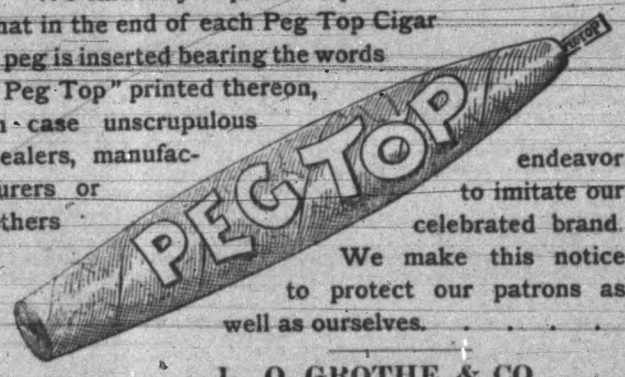
The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

Warning to the Public.

We earnestly request the public to see that in the end of each Peg Top Cigar a peg is inserted bearing the words "Peg Top" printed thereon, in case unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers or others endeavor to imitate our celebrated brand. We make this notice to protect our patrons as well as ourselves. . . . .



L. O. GROTHE & CO.

SIGHTED A WRECK.

Capt Colston, of the Falcon Sights a Hull Off the Coast.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Capt. Colston, of the schoner Falcon, which arrived from Gray's Harbor with a cargo of lumber, reported passing the dismantled hull of a big double-decked vessel in latitude 48 deg. 50 min. north and longitude 125 deg. 10 min. west, on January 28. It was first seen as it drifted past the glowing red orb of the setting sun, which pictured it out clearly in the horizon. Glasses were brought to bear on it and the captain had no difficulty in making out the hull of a double-decker with only the stump of a mainmast. The derelict was about seven miles away, and as it was rapidly growing dark no marks could be distinguished about it which would give the identity of the vessel. The wreck was about west by south of Clayoquot sound and about thirty-five miles out from shore.

In describing the distress signals he said his attention was attracted by a light in the sky that seemed to blaze up like a flash. It was impossible at the time for the schooner to go to the assistance of the vessel in distress, if vessel it was, as the seas were washing over the Falcon and it was all the crew could do to save the schooner. As soon as the captain's report was posted at the Merchants' Exchange all sorts of speculations were made as to the identity of the dismantled vessel, but none could be borne out by fact. No vessel is overdue at any of the coast ports that is not accounted for, and it is not probable that it can be the hull of one of the missing steam colliers that is floating about the ocean.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard.

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

GROCERIES.

Fairbank & Co's Cottolene,
Glasgow Beef-Ham,
Keiller's Dundee Jams & Marmalades
Glasgow Peas Meal,
Christie's (Toronto) Short Bread,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Photo Engraving

AND ZINC ETCHING,

In Line and Half Tone.

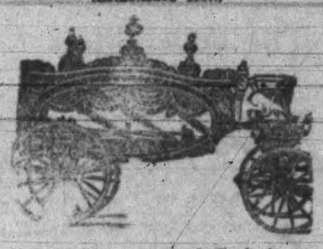
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.

Jones,

50 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C. Telephone 502. nov6-tf

PHIL R. SMITH,

Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street. Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates those organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps. $2 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Finnerfelt, Gorge Road.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM

We, the Liberal Party of the Dominion of Canada in Convention Assembled, Declare:

THE TARIFF.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration ;

It has caused a great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain;

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury; all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the financial burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

RECIPROCITY.

That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity in the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the empire and the republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

CORRUPTION CONDEMNED.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

ECONOMY.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the Dominion under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

That the convention regrets that by the action of ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the ministry contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers to the house of commons and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

That the franchise act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

THE GERRYMANDER.

That by the Gerrymander acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

SENATE REFORM.

That the present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government and in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

A ROBBER PREACHER.

He Made an Ineffectual Attempt to Rob a Bank.

Portland, Feb. 7.—Shortly after noon yesterday a man entered the First National Bank of East Portland, and, presenting a revolver, called upon Cashier E. T. Holgate, who was alone in the bank, to throw up his hands. The cashier complied, and the man then bound and gagged him, after which he started to empty the coin trays into a sack which he carried. At this juncture the cashier of the Citizens' National bank, across the street, who saw the affair, rushed in with a shot gun and arrested the man, who was then turned over to the police.

The man was identified as Rev. J. C. Reed, a Baptist minister. Reed came into notoriety a few months ago by disappearing, after leaving his clothes on the river bank to give the impression that he had been drowned. He afterwards turned up in Illinois, where he claimed to be suffering from mental trouble. When Reed entered the bank he wore a long, false beard, but in the scuffle it was pulled off, which led to his identification.

After his arrest Reed said he had nothing to conceal and claims that desperation drove his to the commission of the crime. "I had a good pastorate in the east up to several months ago," said he "but my wife could not live there, so we came back here. The ministers of my church gave me the cold shoulder. I was shunned by those formerly professing to be my friends, and in a short time I exhausted the small stock of money I brought with me. I was thinking of how I could support my wife and two little children in Oregon City and I conjured up all manner of plans. A week ago I hit upon the plan of getting money out of the First National bank in the manner I proceed to do. I have no confederates, and none knew of my determination but myself.

"Shall I plead the insanity dodge? No; never. I would prefer the penitentiary to the insane asylum. I've got to the end of my rope, and the only feeling I have in this matter is for my poor wife and children."

CHURCH MEMBERS AT FAULT.

The Prevalence of Crime and the Duty of Christians.

The population of the country is now estimated as about 65,000,000, and the communicants of the churches are set forth by the Independent to be 22,974,529. Of these the Roman Catholics claim 7,501,439. While some of the sects included in the grand total cannot be reckoned as Evangelical, yet all may be regarded as on the side of good morals. The Evangelical churches cannot have less than fifteen million members. There are, of course, many children in this number, but it is tolerably certain that fully one third of the adult population of the United States are members of the Evangelical churches. In view of any such proportion of the population on the side of good morals and religion there seems cause for humiliation that there is such abounding iniquity in the land. The revelations which are constantly made of crime, and all immorality, the prevalence of intemperance and the drink curse, the power of the saloon in political circles, all serve to show that the church puts forth no such effort and wields no such influence as its members ought to command. With a determined, constant protest against the sins of the time, those who lead in sin would be overcome with shame and slink into obscurity. Were Christians to show that antagonism to all that is evil which becomes them a man of bad charatcer would never be nominated for office. And, most certainly, no legislature would dare to enact laws which favored evil. Such terrible revelations of wrong doing as have been made in New York would never have existed if Christian people of the various church had lifted up such a banner against iniquity as they might have done with concerted action.—Christian Inquirer.

THE NATURE OF BIRDS.

Where Novelist Hardy Made a Mistake as to the Wounded Pheasant.

The scene in Mr. Hardy's famous novel where Tess puts out of pain the pheasants that, wounded in the day's shooting, dropped from their perches at night, is not true to nature. Wounded birds do not congregate together either to rest or to do anything else, but the tendency of a wild creature when it feels pain or weakness is to slink away from the crowd and conceal itself in a dark corner. Otherwise it would be pecked and worried to death by members of its own flock. A keeper going out to pick up wounded birds the morning or evening after a big shoot knows very well that he, or rather his dog, will find them singly and in places where, at the time, it would be useless to seek healthy birds. On the other hand, a wound must be very painful indeed to keep a wild creature from thinking about food. It will sometimes eat almost to the point of death, and recovers from the terror inspired by a discharge of guns almost immediately. A partridge, after the rest of its covey has been killed in one field, has been known to fly into the next and begin, if not to cut bread and butter like Charlotte, at any rate to peck the ears.—Pall Mall Gazette.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE DOCTOR A TOOL.

A Woman's Clever Device to Get Possession of Jewellery.

Not long ago, a well-dressed, rather distinguished looking woman of middle age selected some diamonds at a store in Broadway, New York. She had three pieces of jewellery laid inside, worth in all, about $1500.

"I wish you to send these C. O. D. when I notify you," she said. "My husband is a very peculiar man. If he happens to be in the right frame of mind he'll give me anything I ask for, but if he isn't in a good humor I can do nothing with him. I will notify you just when to send these things, and then you must send them immediately.

She said she was the wife of a physician in New York, a man noted for his skilful treatment of insanity and kindred maladies. The firm was tolerably well acquainted with this physician, and when the lady gave notice a clerk was sent up with the three parcels.

"Have each parcel settled for first before you hand out the next," the clerk was instructed; and it was well that this warning was given. When the young man reached the house the lady greeted him kindly, and, without asking to look at the diamonds herself, went into the next room for her husband. The clerk recognized the doctor at once, having often seen him in the store.

"How do you feel?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, pretty well. I've brought up the diamonds," said the young man, and he handed out the smallest package for the doctor's inspection.

Instead of opening it the doctor placed it on the table and invited the young man to come into the next room. The wife had not again appeared, and, thinking that the doctor was about to make the check, the clerk followed him into an adjoining apartment. Instead of proceeding to business, the doctor asked the young man again how he was, saying he didn't look very well.

"I'm much obliged, doctor, for your interest," said the clerk, "but I'm in a great hurry to get back to the store, and I wish you would make out the check and see if these diamonds suit you."

"Take your time, take things easy," said the doctor, "I'll fix that all right presently. Don't you ever have any pains in your head about here?" and the physician began to feel the young man's temples and seemed to have forgotten altogether about the errand that brought him there.

"I never felt better in my life, doctor, declared the clerk, "and you really ought not to fool away my time this way. I've got to get back to the store. Are you going to take the diamonds or not?"

"Never mind about the diamonds," said the doctor, soothingly; "they'll be all right. Do you have any pain or dullness in the back of your head"

"No," said the young man impatiently, thinking that the doctor must be a little unbalanced in his mind. "I never have any pain anywhere. Are you going to buy the diamonds or not? I can't stay here any longer," and he rose to leave the room.

"Tell me," said the physician, "what store you are talking about? Have you any credentials to prove whom you are working for?"

The young man, completely bewildered, took letters out of his pockets to prove his identity, and then remembered the package of jewellery on the table in the other room.

"The diamonds your wife ordered," he gasped.

"My wife!" exclaimed the physician in amazement. "I am not a married man. Where is your mother" the doctor continued as they returned to the door of the parlor.

"My mother is in Philadelphia," replied the clerk. "Do you know my mother?"

"My God!" exclaimed the older man, we've both been fooled. I thought that woman was your mother. She came here yesterday and told me she had a son who was fast getting insane; that one of his hallucinations was that he was selling diamonds. She seemed greatly distressed and said that I should do all I could for you. She said that no one would take you to be demented at first glance."

The woman had made off with the package on the table, and but for the clerk's precautions would have got the whole $1500 worth of jewellery.—New York Sun.

AMONG THE STOKERS.

The Consumption of Coal on the Big Ocean Liners.

Not a little guess work has been gone through by many as to the probable quantities of coal which are daily shovelled into the furnace mouths of such big Atlantic liners as the steamers Paris, New York, Campania and Lucania. Ten years ago one hundred tons a day was considered a most prodigious consumption, little likely to be exceeded in the years to come, and wonderful comment there was in plenty that so vast a quantity should find a legitimate outlet. Since then, however, the public mind has been educated up to higher figures, and statements of 200 and even 300 tons a day have ceased to attract more than passing notice. Three hundred and fifty tons, in fact, are said to be burned on the Paris and on the New York in every 24 hours, but of the Lucania and Campania no particulars have ever been given, so that an approximation based on what is known of the power equipment of those ships is all that can be offered. Twenty-eight thousand horse-power has been assumed to be the amount that each of these vessels requires to propel them at the great speed which they maintain. Added to this power of the main engines must be the appreciable figure represented by the host of auxiliary engines and pumps which are necessary adjuncts and which, with the steam-heating systems and hot water apparatus, help to swell the steam consumption to such a degree that a total allowance of, say, sixteen pounds of steam per hour for each of the 28,000 horse-power may be taken as quite within the mark. Allowing then, a boiler performance of eight pounds of steam per pound of coal, which cannot be far wrong, we have a coal consumption of two pounds per hour for each horse-power, or 56,000 pounds, equivalent to 600 tons per day. This is pretty plain figuring, though, of course, partly speculative, and while the outcome may seem exaggeratedly high, it, no doubt, quite truthfully represents the facts in the case.—Cassier's Magazine.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS.

Separate tenders for removing city garbage for a period not exceeding twelve months by scowing said garbage out to sea, also for supplying forage for corporation horses for the year 1895, will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 11th instant., at 4 p.m.

Specifications may be seen and form of tender for forage obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria B.C., February 6th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice to Tenderers for constructing Corporation Sidewalks for the year 1895, and for supplying Groceries to the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Each tenderer for the said sidewalks is required to deposit a certified cheque or cash to the amount of $25 to entitle his tender to consideration.

Those who have tendered for supplying Groceries to the Home and who desire to ensure consideration to their tenders are requested to fill up a suplementary form which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Said deposit to be made and supplementary tenders delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before Monday, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m.

The lowest tender or any other in respect to the supplementary tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

Victoria, Feb. 4, 1895. C.M.C.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,

City Engineer.

o68-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 30 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., let the sun ... home of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 9758, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government str.et. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All scottishmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

Coltart & Eteson
BROKERS
Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated.
72 GOVERNMENT STREET.
SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

W. T. HARDAKER,
AUCTIONEER.
Having leased the theatre and other premises adjoining my Auction Rooms, which gives me by far the largest and best appointed Auction Rooms in the city, I am prepared to handle Real Estate, Live Stock, Furniture and any saleable article to the best advantage. Liberal advances on consignments. Household goods, etc., bought outright for spot cash. Goods stored. All business strictly confidential.
77, 79, 81 Douglas St.

JEWELERS, ETC.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NOTICE

There will be a special meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A. in their rooms, Broad street, on Monday evening, February 11th, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.
LEWIS HALL,
President.
1t

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
T. J. JONES,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-td

Liberal Association.

A meeting of the Liberal Association will be held in Philharmonic Hall on
FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 P.M.
to discuss the resolutions passed at the meeting held in Vancouver last Saturday, and other business.
J. T. BETHUNE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to exchange a 4x5 detective camera (with 3 dark slides), for banjo. Apply B., Times office. 17-2t

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam, put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. 681-3m

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—At the Dog Show, purse containing $20. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with S. Matson, supt. j30-tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GOOD PUSHING AGENTS wanted at once to sell Begg's History of British Columbia. Sure to sell. Live men or women liberally and fairly treated. Write to 121 Montreal street, Victoria, or call any time between 5 and 8 p.m. and get terms. f5-2w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. & Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m & wk1y3m

FOR SALE

SOLID GOLD WATCH for sale cheap. Box G., Times office. 17-3

FOR SALE—Ten ton choice mangles; $8 per ton. Hastie & Bannerman. f5-6t

FOR SALE—A good country hotel business close to town; $1,000 will purchase the stock, furniture, horse and buggy, cows, pigs, Poultry, etc. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

TENDERS WANTED.

WANTED TENDERS for the pipe laying and plumbing required to connect four dwellings with the public sewer. Chas. Hayward, 52 Government street, City. 7-2

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

Mr. Hugh Blain, the retiring president of the Toronto board of trade, in his annual address said: "Altogether, although the total amount of failures for the Dominion has been larger other years, I am of the opinion that, for purely trading concerns, with, perhaps, the exception of lumber and leather, the year may be regarded as the most unsatisfactory, if not the most disastrous, since confederation. It is impossible to give a reliable forecast of the future. The outlook is not encouraging.—The best that can be said is that business can hardly be worse than now, and that any change must, therefore, be in the direction of an improvement." And again: "The present drain upon the savings of the country for interest on borrowed capital, while such immense sums of money are held unemployed by our own people, is a most serious feature of the situation." Mr. Blain is a supporter of the present Dominion government, but he is apparently unable to subscribe to Mr. Foster's report on the condition of the country.

FOSTER'S FIGURES.

Minister Foster has proved to his own satisfaction that the country is prospering under the National Policy by showing that the volume of trade was greater in the year 1892-93 than in the year 1877-78. In the latter year the total was $153,000,000 and in 1893 it was $247,000,000. Look at that increase, shouts Mr. Foster, and say whether the country was not prosperous. It is hard to see how this furnishes proof of anything, unless it be of the fact that figures may be used to establish any sort of proposition. Mr. Foster calmly ignores the fact that the population of the country had increased between 1878 and 1893—though not so largely as it should. He is also careful to select two years that suit his purpose, one of them being at the close of a period of depression throughout the world, a depression much more severe and more widely spread than the present one. Why did not the finance minister select the years 1873 and 1893 for his comparison and thus embrace a period of two complete decades? In 1873 the total volume of import and export trade was over $217,000,000, or $59.37 per head of the population; in 1893 it was $247,000,000, or only $49.91 per head. Therefore in 20 years there was an actual decrease of $9.47 per head. For the period 1874-78, when the Liberals were in power, the average of foreign trade per head was $52.72. For the period of Tory rule and the National Policy, 1879-94, the average is $45.25 per head, a decrease of $5.47. When the year 1894-95 is added the average will be still further decreased. Mr. Foster also dishonestly ignored another fact, namely, that the increase in 1893 over 1878 was due largely to the increased export of agricultural and dairy produce, which nobody but a fool would say was caused by "protection." The finance minister cited the increase of railway mileage and traffic as another proof that the country had prospered. Everybody knows that this increase is largely made up of the Canadian Pacific railway, the building of which caused our public debt to increase some $65,000,000. The remainder of the increase in mileage and traffic represents a proportionate sum of money borrowed privately. What has the result then to do with the National Policy. The same remarks would apply to the increased foreign and local vessel traffic which Mr. Foster talked about. Every ton in that increase represents so much money borrowed by the country or by private parties—in the former case to be applied to the canal enlargement and bonuses to owners, in the latter to the purchase or building of vessels. What, we may ask again, has the N. P. to do with all this? In short, Mr. Foster's hearers might well have exclaimed: "Figures won't lie, but liars will figure."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Montreal Herald: "It would be well if we had a prosperity in this country which could be recognized with the naked eye. At present the country would regard itself as pretty 'hard up' were it not supplied by Mr. Foster with yards of statistics to prove the reverse. Figures may not lie, but those that arrange them do, at times."

It is to be hoped for the sake of the Liberal party that the report is not true which represents Mr. L. P. Pelletier as ready to desert the Quebec government and range himself on Mr. Laurier's side. His defection from the Conservative ranks would be a significant circumstance, for Mr. Pelletier is one of those self-seeking politicians who always like to be among the winners, but his character suits his present surroundings so eminently well that it would be a pity to see him change.

A new process of extracting gold from ore by means of bromide has been devised by Herr Larsen, says an exchange. The difficulty hitherto has been the cost. A solution of bromide of potassium is electrolyzed, giving an alkaline solution, containing hypobromide and bromate, which is capable of dissolving gold. The ore is treated with excess of this solution by rotating cylinders; the solution is then filtered, the gold precipitated by passing it over a mixture of iron and coal, and the solution, which now consists once more mainly of potassium bromide, is used again.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCE

Ricketts' Troubadours Present a Splendid Show to a Small Crowd.

There was hardly a corporal's guard at the Victoria theatre last evening to see Ricketts' Troubadours present the farce-comedy "Col. Jack," and, measured by the merit of the company, there should have been a crowded house. The piece, unlike most farce-comedies, has a plot which is decidedly novel, and but for the incongruity lent by the specialties would be enjoyed itself. Tom Ricketts is a very amusing comedian, and those who saw him here with Carlton a year since will testify to this. He is a wonderful mimic, has a most expressive face, and in an eccentric out of the ordinary sort of way is funny. He works hard as Col. Jack, and last night readily answered to a dozen encores from the small but noisy audience. Miss Carrie Roma is the best ballad singer Victorians have heard in many years. She has a pretty voice and is a true singer. She is a graduate of Boston Conservatory, and will very likely be with the Bostonians next year. She is also a good actress. Harry McDowell, Fred Gambel and Thomas Meegan and Miss Drew were all very acceptable. The specialties were far above the average. Miss Clara O'Brien did some sensational juggling, and the dance which she does with her sister is very pretty. She also has the charm of being new and just a little different in every respect from anything ever given here. Little Ethtel is also a clever child performer and dancer.

The company are to appear again tonight, introducing some new songs, and should have a bumper house. They fully deserve it.

The New York Girl—Lord Dumley, did you ever hear the joke about the museum keeper who had two skulls of St. Paul, one when he was a boy and the other when he was a man?

The Englishman—No; what is it?—Life.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

OVERDUE OCEAN LINERS.

The Angry Atlantic Has Delayed if Not Destroyed a Number of Them.

Anxious Enquiries for the Safety of the Teutonic and Other Steamships.

New York, Feb. 8.—A large steamer was reported to be in distress off Fire Island last night. It was impossible to make her out owing to the storm that was raging but her fog whistles were distinctly heard on shore. A proposition to put off to her assistance was made but up to an early hour this morning there was no definite information of the identity of the steamer or extent of the damage. At noon the steamer La Gascogne had not been sighted at Sandy Hook. The wind is blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and nothing can be distinguished at any great distance from shore. Direct telegraphic communication with Fire Island is interrupted. The cable connection with the mainland has been broken by vast quantities of ice in the great South Bay. Should the La Gascogne, now five days overdue, be anywhere near the coast she could not be seen until she is close to Sandy Hook. Besides the White Star steamer Teutonic and the Red Star steamer Rhynland several other steamers due are included. The Bolivia from Gibraltar, the Llandaff City from Swansea, the Manitoba from London, the Wittekind from Bremen and Taormina from Hamburg. The probabilities are that when the weather clears all these steamers will be sighted off Sandy Hook and it is hoped La Gascogne will be among them.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon nothing had been seen of the over due steamer La Gascogne, the Teutonic and other steamers that are now due. Numerous inquiries have been made regarding the La Gascogne and Teutonic, and once it was stated that two large steamers were coming up to New York. At Sandy Hook the wind is blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and it is with difficulty that observers can see the bar. Under such conditions no vessel would dare approach the coast. This would apply particularly to a disabled steamer in tow of another. Pilots want to see land in entering the harbor, and with a buoy out of position or covered with ice, as many of them are now, no dependence can be placed on what, under ordinary circumstances, are guides to bring vessels safely to port. Until the wind abates and the weather clears no vessels can be expected to pass in at Sandy Hook.

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 8.—The fishing schooner John E. McKenzie, which came in this afternoon from outside, reports a big ocean liner out in the bay trying to make land. She appeared to be endeavoring to take bearings from Minot's ledge. The captain of the McKenzie believes he recognized the Teutonic of the White Star line, but is not certain of anything except that she is a strange craft in these waters.

Glasgow, Feb. 8.—Anxiety is expressed here in shipping circles in view of the severe weather reported by arriving steamers, on account of the non-arrival of the Anchor line steamship Anchoria, Captain Young, which left New York on January 26th for this port, and the Allan steamer Grecian, Captain Nunan, from New York on January 28th for Glasgow. Both vessels were due here on Tuesday.

THE DANGEROUS TROLLEY.

One Fatal and Another Serious Accident in the East.

Brooklyn, Feb. 8.—Henry Havemeyer, aged 18 years, was instantly killed last night by being run into by a trolley car on the Myrtle avenue line. The car was in charge of Motorman Edward P. Mahoney and Conductor C. H. Crowell. Both men were arrested on a charge of homicide. Havemeyer was driving a coal cart when the collision occurred. From the spectators, who witnessed the collision, it is said that the car was going at a terrific rate of speed. Havemeyer had got half way across the track when a car on that line came along and struck his cart in the centre. The force of the collision overturned his cart, throwing him from the seat, and he rolled under the wheels of the car. Before the brake could be applied the car passed over his body, killing him instantly.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 8.—Five passengers on trolley car number 34, running between this city and Nanticoke, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. The car was coming from Nanticoke to this city and had nearly reached the Pennsylvania railway crossing at South Wilkesbarre when a passenger train was sighted. The motorman, Andrew Elliott, applied his brakes, but they would not hold on the slippery rails and the current failed on the reverse lever. The passengers made a wild rush, the last, an old lady from Plymouth, jumping off the platform as the locomotive struck the car. The car was hit squarely in the centre, one side was driven through the other and it was reduced to kindling wood. The motorman escaped by jumping as the crash came. The Pennsylvania train was twenty minutes late and running at a terrific speed and the engineer could not slow down until he had gone nearly a square past the wreck. The passengers were all shaken up from jumping but not seriously.

Fire Island, Feb. 8.—4.30 p.m.—A steamship has just passed here. It is believed to be the Teutonic.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

'Frisco to Japan Via Honolulu Likely to Succeed

Washington, Feb. 8.—It is probable that there will be introduced to-day in both houses of congress a bill to grant a charter to the International Pacific Cable company for the construction of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Japan by way of Honolulu. Senator Perkins of California will introduce the bill in the senate, and Representative Charles Wilson of Pennsylvania will look after it in the house. Even if congress should make an appropriation for a government enterprise as proposed in the amendment of Ford to the sundry civil service bill it is possible that bills for a charter for the proposed cable company will still be pushed. Admiral Irwin is a leading advocate of the enterprise. The Japanese government, it is fair to presume, will become interested. It is learned that the Japanese minister has written a letter to Admiral Irwin in which he warmly commended the project and while unable to commit his government to it, yet he gave assurance that he would himself become personally interested and invest therein out of his own private fortune. Prominent Californians and leading Honolulu citizens are also interested. Admiral Irwin is the leading spirit in the matter. Another who will probably be named as the incorporator is Bishop of Honolulu. General Dimond is also largely interested as well as Hugh Craig of San Francisco, William Alvord, president of the Bank of California; Louis Parrott, George W. McNear, as well as M. F. Allen, another San Francisco banker, and Herman Oelrichs, the late Senator Fair's son-in-law. The promoters of the enterprise believe that if a cable should be laid as promoted it will prove to be profitable investment.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Gold Bonds to the Extent of $65,000,000 Will Be Issued.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—President Cleveland to-day sent a message to congress which says: "The business situation is so critical and the legislative prospect so unpromising as to enjoin immediate legislative action. Therefore the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfil their undertakings whereby the bonds of the United States, payable in thirty years after date, with 4 per cent. interest, are to be issued for the purchase of gold to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, which sum, added to the gold now held in reserve, will restore such reserve to something more than one hundred millions. The premium offered fixes the rate of interest at 3 3-4 per cent. At least half of the gold will come from abroad.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

THE Y. M. C. A. TEAM.

The following team will represent the Y. M. C. A. in a game against the Wanderers, to be played on Saturday at Beacon Hill: Goal, R. Lorimer; back, W. Lorimer and H. J. Knott; half backs, H. Scott, F. G. Fowkes and T. Cusack; forwards, W. Allan, J. Bland, J. W. Lorimer, H. Erskine and W. Spring.

ENGLAND VS. COLONIES.

The final Rugby match between England and the colonies will be played on the Caledonian grounds to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock sharp. It will be remembered that both teams have won one match and to-morrow's game will be the deciding match. Both teams are going to do their utmost to win and a good game ought to be the result. The following is the English team: Trimen, back; Bayne, Miller and Foulkes, three-quarter backs; Beamish and Haines, half backs; Jones (captain), Worden, Wollaston, Fraser, Earsman, Trimep, Cornwall, Ballen, Green, forwards. The colonials will wear red jerseys.

—Gentlemen—To enjoy easy shaving, get an outfit at Fox's, 78 Government street. Instructions for using and stropping given.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes.
Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores.
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Duncan Ross will deliver a lecture on Gladstone at the meeting of the Sir William Wallace society.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—Negus cloth is used for covering chairs, lounges, window seats, etc., and is very effective. Weiler Bros. *

—After the meeting of the British Columbia Marine Engineers' Association to-morrow night the members are going to enjoy a smoking concert.

—The annual general meeting of the Victoria lawn tennis club will be held at 5 o'clock on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the office of W. Ridgeway Wilson, Bastion street.

—There will be a general practice of the first and second elevens of the junior Wanderers, late Fernwoods, at Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon. All members are requested to attend.

—A dispatch from Kaslo says: A snow slide at the Noble Five mine swept away seven horses and two men. One of the men was taken out alive, but James Willis, of Kaslo, was dead when taken out.

—Keep out of trouble by using W. J. Fendray's tree spray and whale oil soap. A timely application of the spray will free your fruit trees from all the pests that are ruining them. 25 Humboldt street, Victoria. *

—The revised list of dentists authorized to practice in the province was published in the Gazette yesterday. Of the total, which is 31, Victoria claims 14, Vancouver 8, New Westminster 3, Nanaimo 2, and Kamloops, Vernon, Kaslo and Barkerville one each.

—There will be an executive meeting of the Women's Council at the city hall on Monday next, and the attendance of secretaries of all affiliating societies is urged. A plan for the relief of the needy is to be brought before the council, and it is desired that prompt action be taken.

—Miss Goward desires to return thanks to all who sent contributions of literature for the sealers. In response to the appeal 137 books, 642 periodicals and 710 magazines were contributed. Parcels were placed in all the outgoing schooners, and there are others awaiting the departure of the rest of the fleet. There will be a similar appeal next year.

—Charles Tisdale was accidentally shot by George Digby, of Vancouver, on Wednesday afternoon, while out duck shooting at Lulu island. The men were trying to reach a flock of ducks by crawling through some brush, when Digby slipped and his gun went off, the whole charge of duck shot entering his companion's thigh, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

—The ladies' committee of the P. O. home acknowledge the following donations in January: Daily Colonist, Colonist company; four dozen tins of salmon, Robert Ward & Co.; dripping, The Hall; sewing by the ladies of the Y. M. C. A.; clothing, Mrs. McCulloch; invitation to Reformed Episcopal Sunday school entertainment; milk (daily), Mr. Knowles; milk, Mrs. Ross; cakes, the King's Daughters and St. Andrew's Sunday school; two boxes apples, fruit growers' association; invitation to St. Andrew's Sunday school entertainment.

—Following is the programme which the R. C. B. G. A. band will play at the drill shed to-morrow night: Polonaise, Royal Decree, Swift; overture, Berlin as it Laughs and Cries, Conradi; selection, The Isle of Champagne, Furst; solo for cornet, Eleanor (polka), Weigandt, Walter North, soloist; exhibition of rope walking, Prof. Alfred Dugay; march, Col. Prior, Finn (respectfully dedicated to Col. E. G. Prior, commanding R. C. B. G. A.); selection from The Black Hussar, Millocker; characteristic dance, The Darkies' Frolic, Bray; God Save the Queen.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital accede to the wish of the ladies and gentlemen who attended last evening's "at home" at the A. O. U. W. hall, there will be a number of similar affairs before the season closes. The hall was just comfortably filled and four very pleasant hours were spent dancing to excellent music provided by the Richardson orchestra. During the evening supper was served in the dining room which, like the hall, was very tastefully decorated. It was the unanimous opinion of all who attended, that the dance should be repeated and as there is no doubt of its success this will probably be done.

—A good shave for 10 cents at 101 Douglas street. *

—Cure your cough with Bronchial Balsam. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—The B. C. Marine Engineers association will hold a smoker to-morrow evening at their rooms.

—Art feltings in a variety of colors, lately received, also a big line of inexpensive lace curtains. Weiler Bros. *

—The cheapest grocery, 165 1-2 Douglas street, second house from Chatham, sells Pratt's Astral coal oil for $1.40. *

—The Young Women's Christian association will give an At Home in their rooms to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

—To civil engineers and others. Gurley's and other recent catalogues just received. Please call and examine at Johnston's wareroom, Kirk block, Douglas street. *

—The annual tea meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, announced for next Tuesday evening, is postponed to Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.

—The sealing schooner Enterprise did not leave port last night although she cleared. Friday being an unlucky day for the sea she will not probably pull out till Saturday.

—We show you a $3 hat that is a marvel of beauty, or a $2 hat that has not its equal in or out of Victoria, and a $1.50 hat that is a genuine eye-opener. See? Cameron the cash clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—Ald. Bragg and Williams visited Beaver lake dam to-day. They say they found the bottom of the filter bed, that was cemented last fall, defective and liable to break up at any time, the cement work being defective.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—Edward B. Morgan, George Cassidy and George I. Wilson of Vancouver have organized as George Cassidy & Co., limited. The new company will take over the sash and door factory at Vancouver at present being run by Mr. Cassidy, and will go into other branches of the lumbering industry.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—The sewerage connections cases in which Messrs. Carpenter, Hayward and White are defendants were called in the police court this morning, but as the work desired is all being done the cases were further remanded for a week. When the work is completed to the satisfaction of the sanitary officer the cases will be dismissed.

—The dog fanciers of Victoria will probably form a dog club. A meeting with this object in view will be held next Monday. There is a large number of well bred dogs in Victoria, and now that the poultry and pet stock association has disbanded there is every reason for those interested in dogs to join themselves together in a club of this kind.

—One of the Assyrian peddler cases was up before Magistrate Macrae this morning for further evidence. The evidence was held by the court to be insufficient and the case was dismissed. An old Chinese peddler who paid his license was discharged. He had always been faithful in the payment of his license, but said when arrested that he was too poor to pay. The money was advanced by a friend.

—A public reception will be held in the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 63 Government street, to-morrow evening between seven and ten o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in Christian work to inspect the reading and sitting rooms which have recently been comfortably furnished for the use of young women of the city. Refreshments will be served by the ladies during the evening and selections of music rendered.

—The Y. M. C. A. popular concert on Saturday night will be well worthy of a large attendance. The programme consists of ten pieces by well known literary and musical talent. It is as follows: Orchestral selection, Prof. Francis; vocal solo, Miss Merle Francis; instrumental selection, Mrs. Cochrane; recitation, Miss Moore; vocal solo, Mrs. Clyde; reading, Mr. L. Tait; duet, violin and piano, Miss Fraser and Master Fraser; vocal solo, Mr. Minor; recitation, Miss Nicholas; dialogue.

—W. K. Tullock, proprietor of the Hotel Wilson, stood up in the police court this morning when the case in which he is charged with selling liquor in prohibited hours was called, and pleaded guilty. He explained, however, that he was only technically guilty, the liquor having been sold by the bartender against his express orders, but he was responsible as proprietor. Magistrate Macrae said in view of all the circumstances it would be only just to deal leniently with the defendant. He therefore imposed the minimum fine, $20, with $1 costs added.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Geronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

LUBBE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Preliminary Hearing of Theodore Lubbe, Charged With Assault, So Results.

Story of the Election Day Affair Told by Keith Wilson and D. Cartmel.

The preliminary hearing of Theodore Lubbe, charged with an indictable offence in assaulting Keith Wilson on election day at the polling booth at the city hall, was commenced before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Chief Sheppard and Mr. Wilson between them asked questions for the prosecution, while Hon. Charles E. Pooley, Q. C., was there for the defence of Mr. Lubbe. There was hardly any standing room left in the court room when the case was called, and the gathering was a decidedly representative one. Mr. Pooley led off with a motion to have the charge reduced to one of common assault, and argued that the information was incomplete, mentioning among other things that the word "municipal" was left out in dealing with the election. The court declined to grant the request, and the taking of testimony for the crown was commenced.

Mr. Wilson was the first witness. He swore that he and Mr. Cartmel were standing in the hall way at the Pandora street entrance to the police court when Mr. Lubbe entered. He did not address the accused, but Mr. Cartmel did. Mr. Lubbe, turning to him, said: "D—n you." The witness asked what he said and the accused with an oath added, "you lied about me in the paper this morning." He also said: "If I had been at the meeting last night I would have broken your neck." The accused struck the prosecutor in the mouth. He was knocked down and dazed by the blow. The assault was unprovoked. He had not laid the information before as he had been confined to his bed for a week, and a most important witness, Mr. Cartmel, had also been ill.

The cross-examination by Mr. Pooley as to the actual assault was intended to lighten the seriousness of the assault. The witness said in answer to a question that he did not remember putting his hand to his face and saying "this is becoming very interesting" just after the blow was struck. Mr. Pooley wanted to know if he had ever used severe language about the Esquimalt Waterworks company, and the witness asked for an example of severe language. Mr. Pooley gave the words "rotten and "bogus" but the witness said he had never used them in that connection. The questioner read a passage from the report of the city hall meeting on the eve of the election printed in the Colonist of January 17. In it Mr. Wilson said he declined to be led by the nose in a deal to unload a rival scheme on the city. Mr. Wilson said he believed it was correct, but so that there would be no misunderstanding he would repeat the statement there. (Laughter.)

The extract was marked exhibit a. and put in as evidence. The witness said he believed Mr. Lubbe was manager of the Esquimalt water works. The witness then remembered that after the assault, as Mr. Lubbe was leaving the hallway, he said if he had had a chance before he would have killed him. He could not recall anything else said, but there was a lot of swearing by Mr. Lubbe. The witness was confined to his bed for a week. He had no medical attendant, but upon being questioned by Chief Sheppard said Dr. James Helmcken had examined him shortly after the assault and prescribed for him.

In answer to the court Mr. Wilson said that on the day in question there was an election going on for mayor, aldermen and school trustees, and the polling place for the mayoralty and school trustees was the court room. The election began at 8 a.m. and polling was going on when the assault was committed. He was a candidate for the mayoralty. He had asked Mr. Lubbe what he said when the accused swore at him. After the assault and the constable had separated them the witness said it was lucky Lubbe was not on the other side or he would be in heaven by this time. The witness did not strike Lubbe or attempt to do so. He was literally knocked out. When he received the blow he was in a passive condition and it came with double the force as he was not expecting it. There were several persons present when the blow was struck. In answer to Mr. Pooley he said he was quite positive he did not put his hand to his face and say "this grows very interesting." He hardly knew Mr. Lubbe, who was virtually a stranger to him.

Dr. James Helmcken said he went to the city hall to vote. He denied that he examined Mr. Wilson's wound. He saw it was swollen and suggested that he put some witch hazel on his lip to reduce the swelling. He saw no blood and did not see Mr. Wilson professionally then or afterwards.

D. Cartmel, retired fleet engineer royal navy, was the next witness. He knew both of the parties. On election day he was a candidate for school trustee and knew both of the parties in the assault. He was standing in the hallway talking to Mr. Wilson and saw Mr. Lubbe come in about 9:30 o'clock. He spoke to Mr. Lubbe, saying "Good morning," and adding some jocular remark. When Mr. Lubbe turned and saw Mr. Wilson, he looked hard at him, and said "what do you say, d——n you." The accused also added "you lied about me in the paper this morning," and also "if I had been at the meeting last night I would have killed you." He then struck the complainant a blow on the mouth. The latter fell back against the wall. Witness said "Mr. Lubbe, I am sorry to see you lose your temper. You will get yourself locked up." He saw the complainant spit blood at the time of the assault and during the day. Mr. Wilson in addressing Mr. Lubbe asked what he said. What Mr. Wilson said about the other side of the line the witness believed to be general and addressed to him. He remembered Mr. Wilson said something about "this is becoming very interesting" after the blow was struck. Cross-examined, the witness said he firmly believed Mr. Lubbe would have passed by if he had not addressed him. He was not sure just when the vile epithet was applied. He did not see Mr. Wilson fall, but he might have fallen. Mr. Lubbe was in the hallway only about half a minute.

Mr. Manners and Constable Redgrave, who were among those who witnessed the assault, also gave evidence. In the main it corroborated what Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cartmel said.

That closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Pooley announced that the defence was reserved. The court ordered the accused committed for trial before the first court of competent jurisdiction. On the subject of bail neither Chief Sheppard nor Mr. Pooley had anything to say, but the court announced that it would be fixed at $1500. Some surprise was expressed at the amount, but it was readily furnished by Thomas Earle, M. P., and B. W. Pearse, who were present. They qualified as sureties verbally, and the hearing was over.

SIX MONTHS' SUSPENSION.

Neil Heath Suspended by the Council of Public Instruction.

Neil Heath, teacher in the high school, has been suspended for six months for ridiculing the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. This is the decision of the council of public instruction. Secretary Williams, of the school board, has received the following letter:

"Victoria, Feb. 7, 1895.

"Sir: I am instructed by the honorable the council of public instruction to notify the board of school trustees of Victoria city that the first-class grade A certificate of qualification as a teacher held by Mr. Neil Heath, and obtained by him in July, 1894, has been suspended for six months from this date, and that the suspension has been approved by his honor the lieut.-governor.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"S. D. POPE,

"Secretary Council of Public Instruction.

"B. Williams, Esq., Secretary of School Trustees, City."

Warning to Women.

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark, 'The Varnished Board,' has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to
77 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

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RELIEVED OF HIS DIAMONDS.

Experience of Prof. Tyndall in a Stockton Hotel.

Prof. J. McIvor Tyndall, the mind reader, was relieved of his diamonds in a hotel at Stockton a few weeks ago. The story as told by the San Francisco Chronicle follows:

He was found in his room by the hotel bellboy at about 10 o'clock to-night, lying unconscious on the floor and breathing heavily. His two small valises were open, as if they had been rifled of their contents, and letters were strewn about the floor.

About 8.15 o'clock the mind reader entered the hotel office and told the night clerk, Henry Fox, that he had an engagement to meet a woman. He remarked that she was a mysterious personage, being heavily covered with a black veil, as if she did not want people to know that she was having her fortune read. He went up stairs, and soon after an order came for two drinks to be sent up to his room. The bellboy sent them up, and later on three were ordered. These also were delivered.

"About half an hour afterwards Dr. Knight, a local physician, entered the hotel office and said that he wished to see the professor. He was taken to the parlor, and the bellboy went to the professor's room to tell him of the visitor. He came back and told of Tyndall's alarming condition.

"The physician rushed to the room and found that it was filled with the odor of chloroform. On the floor was a bottle partly filled with the drug and a towel saturated with it.

"All the costly diamonds that had been on the professor's shirt front and fingers were gone. The physician declared that Tyndall was suffering from the effects of chloroform.

"The police were called and they were of the opinion that some person who was after diamonds only had committed the robbery. The stones are worth nearly $1000.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and Violin lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address 104 Pandora Street. jb-1m

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Kennedy's Sunday Observance Bill Passes Its Second Reading.

Coal Mines Regulation Act Goes Through Committee of the Whole.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

Mr. Kellie introduced a bill intituled an act respecting the incorporation of tramway, telephone and telegraph companies in West Kootenay district. Read a first time.

Mr. Booth moved that whereas the lumbering interests of this province labors under serious disadvantages, owing to a want of properly constructed vessels to carry the lumber to the markets of the world; iron vessels which now monopolize the carrying trade being unsuitable for the stowage of lumber and timber of large dimensions; and whereas this province abounds in forests of timber of the best quality for shipbuilding purposes, and it is desirable to utilize this timber in the construction of wooden vessels adapted to the lumber carrying trade by the establishment of shipbuilding yards within the province where such vessels may be constructed and equipped; and whereas the establishment of the shipbuilding industry would greatly stimulate every branch of trade, create a demand for labor and add to the public revenue; be it therefore resolved, that the lieut.-governor in council be requested to consider and adopt such means as may be deemed best to insure the establishment of a shipbuilding industry in the province.

Mr. Booth spoke at some length in favor of his motion.

Mr. Semlin thought that such a resolution would have to be recommended by the crown.

Mr. Booth amended the resolution to meet the objection.

Mr. Rithet thought the resolution would carry the province back a quarter of a century to the time when the other provinces left off. The industry of building wooden ships had been almost entirely abandoned. Very few had been built during the past five years, and fewer still would be built in the future. It was impossible for the small wooden vessels to compete with the large vessels now doing the carrying trade of the world. Some years ago many wooden vessels were built on the sound to carry lumber between the sound and San Francisco, but larger vessels had taken their place. It would be unfortunate to bonus the building of more vessels than were necessary to do the work. It was a mistake to think that an iron vessel could not carry as much lumber as a wooden vessel. It was just the reverse. He thought it would be very unwise to pass the resolution.

Mr. Kennedy contended that small wooden vessels were required for the lumber trade on the coast, lumber vessels having to go where iron vessels cannot go. It would be well for the government to take the matter into consideration.

Dr. Walkem pointed out that the tariff had a good deal to do with the question. As soon as lumber could be cut more cheaply here the province will be able to compete with the American mills.

Captain Irving said the business of small wooden vessels was now being done by steam schooners.

Mr. Booth, in reply, said small wooden vessels were not being built in the east because they did not have the lumber there to build them with nor to ship after the vessels were built.

The resolution was defeated.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., protesting against the passage of Hon. Mr. Davie's retail liquor license bill.

Mr. Semlin asked the minister of finance:

a. How long has Mr. James Punch been in the public service as immigration agent?

b. What amount per month has he received?

c. What is the full amount paid Mr. Punch since his appointment as immigration agent?

d. Is Mr. Punch still in the public service?

Hon. Mr. Turner—From August 1st to December 31st, 1894. During August, September and October he received $150 a month and $50 a month during November and December, making $550 in all. He is not now in the public service.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to prevent the spread of obnoxious weeds.

Dr. Walkem continued the debate on the Sunday observance bill. He thought it should be allowed to go to committee.

Hon. Col. Baker pointed out that the province was under the Sunday observance law of England, and he thought that that was quite good enough. He could not see how the bill could be practically carried into effect.

Hon. Mr. Turner could not see how the provisions of the bill could be carried into effect, and he did not think it would be desirable to carry it out. Men who were shut up all week should be allowed to spend Sunday in the country. A man would behave himself better in the country than he would if locked up in the city. The bill was a most preposterous one when it proposed to keep men in the city. It might be as well to allow the bill to go to committee, when the obnoxious clauses could be struck out.

Mr. Hunter favored the bill. Every one would be better off if the bill was passed.

Captain Irving was opposed to the bill on principle. It was an outrage on the liberties of the citizen. There were many men who could not go out on any other day but Sunday. A man should be allowed to enjoy himself as he wished as long as he kept within the law and did not interfere with his neighbor. He gave a number of reasons why the bill should not pass.

Mr. Graham did not think there was any reason why the bill should not be allowed to go to committee of the whole. Many of the men who asked for more liberty on the Sabbath would make it license if it were granted and make themselves offensive to those who did not agree with them. It was necessary to place a judicious restraint on such men.

Mr. Braden did not believe in taking away the rights of any citizen. There were those who worshiped on Saturday and not on Sunday. People were raising a cry over a teacher introducing religion in a school. This was a great deal worse. Besides, there were many institutions where men had to work on Sunday.

Mr. Williams thought the principle of the bill should be passed and the provisions changed in committee. Every man should be compelled to observe the Sabbath. The English law in force here was much stricter than the bill before the house. According to that men who did not attend church on Sunday could be punished.

Mr. Mutter—What is the use of passing the bill if a more stringent act is in force. The act is not in force because they dare not enforce it in a free country. If the men and women who petitioned for the bill set the example very little would be heard about the desecration of the Sabbath. The fact that the English law was not enforced showed that such legislation was inoperative. It was not for him to say what his neighbor should do on Sunday.

Mr. Rogers was opposed to any such legislation. The more you legislate on such matters the more obstinate you make the people. Churches were given every encouragement, and they should educate the people on these matters.

Mr. McPherson said the English law was inoperative because it was too stringent. The bill before the house should be allowed to go to committee.

Mr. Bryden intended to vote for the second reading of the bill. The workingman should guard Sunday most jealously, for if they did not they would soon have to work seven days instead of six. He would support the bill, hoping it would be improved in committee.

Mr. Rithet considered that Sunday was well observed in this country. The utmost decorum prevailed; the churches were well attended, and people took their quiet walk. In Victoria he knew there was no need for a Sunday observance bill. Reading the reports he found that for years the members for New Westminster had been agitating for a Sunday observance law. New Westminster must have become a very wicked place since he left it. He did not believe people could be made good by act of parliament. The promoters of the bill would accomplish more if they tried to change the people by preaching and example. The principal object of the bill seemed to be to stop Sunday excursions. Very few Sunday excursions were run here, and the few that were run did very little harm. If the bill went to committee he hoped it would come out very much improved.

Hon. Mr. Davie intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, although he did not agree with all the provisions of it, nor did he hold himself responsible for the preamble. He disagreed with those who would force their ideas down the throats of their neighbors. Keep the Sunday as a day of rest, but do not prevent others from enjoying that rest by keeping them closed up in the towns. Certain changes were required in the Sunday laws, as different laws were in force on island and mainland. He considered neither the restaurants nor the barber shops necessities, and they might well be considered by the legislature, as the councils seemed to be rather timid about dealing with them.

Mr. Adams suggested that clergymen show more enterprise and attend the Sunday excursions and hold meetings. There were, however, many establishments that might be closed on Sunday. He would support the second reading, hoping the bill would be altered in committee.

Mr. Helmcken pointed out that the bill was not a copy of the Ontario act. He was going to vote against the bill, and one of the reasons was on account of the wording of the preamble. A great deal had been said about the observance of Sunday in British Columbia by men from the east, which when dissected showed that the critics were not in a position to judge of the observance of the day. As far as he was concerned he could see no objection to the manner in which Sunday was observed in Victoria. Many men were far better off in the country than they would be if they remained in the city. He could see very little objection to Sunday excursions.

The bill was read a second time.

On consideration of the report of the school act amendment bill Mr. Kennedy introduced a new clause changing the description of the school property in New Westminster city. Agreed to.

Mr. Helmcken moved to increase the number of trustees from six to seven. Adopted.

Mr. Helmcken moved the following as a new section:

"Notwithstanding anything in section 8 of the public school act amendment act, 1892, contained, at the election for boards of school trustees to be held for the year 1896, four trustees shall be elected to serve for two years, and thereafter at each subsequent annual election there shall be elected such number of trustees as shall be necessary to fill the place of the trustees whose term of office is about to expire." Adopted.

The report was adopted.

The house went into committee, Mr. Prentice in the chair, on the dentistry bill. After a lot of wrangling over dif-

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7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 5, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

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TIME TABLE NO. 25.

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Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luin Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at —— o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	M 8	Pt.	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	M 2	...	Seattle...	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...	*Tacoma.	M 1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

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TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. daily	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily
Noon. Ar 12.00	Victoria.	Lv 6.30
11.55	Russell.	6.35
11.50	Esquimalt.	6.40
11.45	Stewart's.	6.45
11.40	Parson's Bridge.	6.50
11.35	Langford.	6.55
11.25	Goldstream.	7.05
11.15	Shawnigan Lake.	7.15
10.55	Summit.	7.35
10.53	Siding.	7.37
10.51	Cobble Hill.	7.39
10.45	McPherson's.	7.45
10.35	Koksilah.	7.55
10.30	Duncan's.	8.00
10.15	Somenos.	8.15
10.05	Westholme.	8.25
9.55	Chemainus.	8.35
9.45	Oyster Bay.	8.45
9.35	Oyster Pay.	8.55
9.25	Nanaimo.	9.05
9.10	Wellington	Ar. 9.20

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

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" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 6 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 8 a.m.

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ferent clauses the committee rose and reported progress, and the house rose at 5.50, to meet again at 8.20.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the house the dentistry bill was taken up in committee. The bill provided for the payment of $10 for certificates by present practitioners; to persons not at present practitioners $50.

A discussion rose about making $10 a uniform fee, and it was carried.

Clause 8 provided for the payment of the board of examiners, but did not specify any sum. An amendment was passed making the limit $10 per diem. In clause 13 the fine imposed by the court for practicing without a certificate was made recoverable by summary conviction. The bill was reported complete with amendments, the committee rising.

The house then took up the report of the drainage and dyking bill. Mr. Sword moved to insert the following as a new section:

"Section 2 of the said act is hereby amended by adding the following subsection:

"a. Where any undivided piece or parcel of land, to be affected by the provisons of this act, is vested in or occupied by more than one proprietor, the vote of the majority in interest of such proprietors shall be held to be the vote representing such piece or parcel of land, and in calculating the number of those entitled to vote under the provisions of this act such proprietor shall be counted as only one proprietor."

Passed.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until the next meeting of the house.

The coal miners' regulation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Booth in the chair.

A portion of clause 2 over which there was considerable discussion read:

"And it shall be the duty of the minister of mines, on the application in writing of any three miners, whether employed in such mine or not, to examine any person or persons employed in any mine for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such want of understanding, knowledge or skill, or any such mental, physical or other incapacity or incompetency exists on the part of any person or persons so employed; and the employment in any mine of any person or persons in whom such want of understanding or skill, or such mental, physical or other incapacity or incompetency exists, or is found by the inspector of mines to exist, shall be deemed to be a matter, thing, or practice in or connected with such mine, and to be dangerous and defective within the meaning of the said coal mines regulation act."

Mr. Davie objected to such power being granted to three miners. He alleged that it was without all precedent in mining legislation and would work detrimentally.

Mr. McGregor agreed with the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Hunter objected to the power of appeal to the inspector being exercised by persons not employed in the mine. He moved an amendment accordingly. The bill was the worst ever introduced into the house; it was exceedingly unworkable. Every coal mine in British Columbia could be closed in a week under the act.

Mr. Forster contended for the bill. It was for the protection of miners.

Dr. Walkem asserted it was only protecting the lives of miners. The miners should have the right of making complaint, but to protect the owners a penal provision should be inserted in the case of false complaints, or complaints not substantiated by facts. He did not like to see the attorney-general opposing the bill. Before election he had spoken in favor of such a measure.

Hon. Mr. Pooley affirmed that the bill placed too much power in the hands of irresponsible persons. The miners had power, and even outside persons could do the mines irreparable injury, if not entirely close the. It was not a question of safety or protection of the lives of miners. The bill had never been explained. He knew where it came from.

Dr. Walkem—Where did it come from?

Mr. Pooley—From the Union at Nanaimo.

Mr. McGregor—That is not so.

Mr. Pooley—Where did it come from?

Dr. Walkem—If the hon. gentlemen fishes a little more he'll find out.

Mr. Kidd said if the miners before making complaint had to give security for the cost of examination, the argument against the bill would fall. There should be no objection to allowing miners to lay a complaint. Chinese, Poles, Austrians, Italians, Welshmen, Irishmen and Englishmen were workers in the mines. It took some foreigners a long while to understand English, and until they properly understood the language they were liable to be a source of danger, not understanding the signs. He did not know whether the bill had come from the union, but he thought it was proper legislation under the conditions he had named.

Mr. McGregor again asserted that the bill did not come from the union, nor from the miners.

Mr. Kitchen said that no man that could not understand orders in English should be allowed to work in British Columbia mines. Coal mine owners took great risks when dollars and cents were concerned.

Mr. Williams asked how the act could close up all the mines in British Columbia? Three men merely had the power of telling the inspector to do his duty. He would make the complainers liable for costs, if false accusations were made.

Mr. Baker contended the present act was all that was wanted.

Mr. Kitchen affirmed the present act was not enforced, and perhaps the inspector held his job because it was not enforced.

Mr. Davie said security for cost was only a partial remedy. Men could easily ruin a mine under the proposed act. An examination could be called for daily.

Mr. Mutter thought power could be given to the inspector to refuse the examination unless he thought proper. He said the inspectors were not independent men. They could not be independent in the proper sense of the word. He would have it a penal offense to make a false charge.

Mr. Helmcken asserted that the language of the bill appeared to refer to a lot of lunatics. The act interfered with the rights of the employer of labor. An amendment limiting the power of complaint to miners working in the mine was defeated on a division of 15 to 14, and the clause was adopted on like division. Amendments were carried making the complainers liable for the cost of the examination by the inspector and for any subsequent proceedings taken by them in case they failed of proof of accusations. The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

The Game bill, the Pharmacy Act Repeal bill were put through second readings. The vote on the pharmacy bill was 9 to 9, the Speaker voting for the reading.

Mr. Kellie moved the second reading of the wages bill. The object of the bill was to provide against workmen being paid in United States coin and by checks on Spokane banks.

Mr. Prentice objected to that clause in the bill specifying the payment of wages in legal tender.

Mr. Davie agreed with the object of Mr. Kellie but the bill would furnish disastrous manner of accomplishing that end. He had heard that workmen had been put off with time checks but he could not see any remedy, not in the present bill at any rate.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Davie asked how the committee on the municipal bill were getting on. It was proposed to close the house next week and there was considerable work ahead.

Mr. Rithet replied that if the committee could sit to-morrow night they could report on Monday.

Mr. Helmcken asked when the minister of agriculture was going to bring in his bill?

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that he was waiting for the report.

Mr. Helmcken—They may not report this year and you will have no bill then.

Mr. Turner—I did not say this session.

Mr. Helmcken asked the minister of agriculture the following question:—For what period of time is it the intention of the government to maintain the quarantine of the cattle at Cloverdale farm?

Mr. Turner—The government will proceed under section 7 of the Contagious Disease Animals act of 1891.

The house rose at 12:10.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Col. Baker—To introduce a bill to amend the mines (coal) act 51 Vict. chap 53 and amending acts.

Mr. Graham—To introduce a bill to amend the cattle protection act, 1891.

Hon. Col. Baker—To add to the bill to amend the mineral act, 1891, the following new section:

"Whereas disputes have heretofore existed between the province of British Columbia and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company with respect to the ownership of the precious metals lying under the lands within what is known as the railway belt on Vancouver Island, and steps were taken by the said railway company on or about the 30th day of November, 1893, to actively assert the rights claimed by them by ejecting free miners who attempted to locate, record, or work claims within said railway belt:

"And whereas numerous mineral claims were and have heretofore been located within the said belt, in order to preserve the title to which it was necessary for the holders to do work thereon, in accordance with section 24 of the mineral act, 1891, but, by reason of the assertion of the rights claimed as aforesaid such work was, in several cases, omitted;

"And whereas legal proceedings were instituted in order to determine the title to sich prpecious metals, and judgment therein was given on the 16th day of October, 1894, in favor of the rights of the province;

"And whereas it is expedient to relieve owners of claims lawfully located and held as aforesaid from forfeitures, owing to the omission to comply with the provisions of section 24 prior to the 16th day of October, 1894.

"Therefore, be it enacted, that notwithstanding anything contained in section 24 of the mineral act, 1891, all persons being the lawful holders of mineral claims within the said belt on the 30th day of November, 1893, shall be and are hereby relieved from all forfeitures for failure to work any such claim between that date and the said 16th day of October, 1894, and the year during which it is required by law that work should be done on a claim shall, in the case of such claims, be deemed to have commenced to run on the said 16th day of October, 1894."

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain the victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag the victim to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

NO MORE FOR ME.

No more for the the sacred light
Or home shines far o'er land and sea,
And love rebuilds one shattered shrine
No more for me!

No more for me the breezes blow
Trough sylvan haunts of bird and bee—
The wild rose and the jasmine bloom
No more for me!

No more for me the thrushes trill
Or wood doves moan along the lea—
The flute-like streams in music flow
No more for me!

No more for me the cheerful wren
Calls to her mate in rhythmic glee—
The mockingbird in moonlight sings
No more for me!

No more for me the redbird's wings
Light harmless fires in bush and tree—
The bluebirds pipe through lyric throats
No more for me!

No more for me the partridge whirrs
Thtough forest vistas wild and free—
The lark uplifts his feathered gold
No more for me!

No more for me "the morning hills"
Point skyward as the vapors flee—
The pines in ceasless pathos sigh
No more for me!

No more for me a mother's love
Guides wondering feet o'er land and sea—
That heavenly beacon burns on earth
No more for me!

—William H. Hayne.

STEAM BATH FOR THIEVES.

Novel Way of Protecting Safes and Treasure Trains.

A simple and effective method of repelling train robbers by discharging jets of steam upon the atacking party has, we gather, recently been patented by W. H. Reeve, an old tug boat man of New York. The patent, according to the Scientific American, provides for running steam pipes along the boiler, one from either side, from the cab forward. The ends of the pipes are supplied with small nozzles, so formed that jets of steam may be projected through them a distance of 50 or 60 feet. It is claimed that these would prevent anybody from approaching nearer that that distance. Similar pipes could be run to the rear of the train and supplied with nozzles, rendering it impossible for anyone to reach the rear platform. Other pipes could be arranged at the car doors, while by the use of flexible pipes or hose the steam could be carried or discharged from the window at will. These pipes need not be so large as to be unsightly or inconvenient in any way.

A further use of steam as a means of defence, the inventor claims, would be in protecting banks against thieves. Since banks are usually heated with steam, the attachments could readily be made. Small jets of steam might be so arranged at the windows of the tellers that they could be projected into the faces of the robbers. These jets might be operated by hidden levers or electrical attachments.

A more ambitious plan, however, is to utilize steam in the defence of forts, arseries or arsenals. Powerful jets of steam could be discharged at doors and windows of arsenals. Forts could be protected in a similar way, and as long as the supply of steam held out, the inventor claims, they could not possibly be carried by assault.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts. MONTREAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by Indiscretion or Excess. Six boxes cure when all others fail. One box $1.00, six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail in advance. Before. After. LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. sagw

Weak Women and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

What . . !

Do You Think Of This?

During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.

We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lower grade prices.

Call Early and See the "Choice."

WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

Do You Keep Hens?

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1895, for the purchase of lots 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, and 36 being part of Section IV, Victoria District (now city of Victoria), as shewn on a plan of subdivision deposited in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, B. C., as No. 358.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1895.

SCHULTZE & MORPHY, 49 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

f7-10t

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,

D. J. MUNN, Secretary.

j24-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA, Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors wil be held at the office of the assignee, 38 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA, Solicitor for the Assignee.

jan23-30t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.

17 1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY, Solicitors for Applicants.

d11-9w

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.

d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.

j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLANTA DECLINES BAIL.

He Admits That He Is Guilty of the Charges and Wants to be Sentenced.

Charge of Misappropriating City Funds Dismissed by Judge Harrison.

Nanaimo, Feb. 8.—Magistrate Planta appeared before Judge Harrison, who was sitting as stipendiary magistrate, to answer two charges of misappropriation of funds. The first charge of misappropriating $28 of city funds was dismissed. The second was a matter of $1299, which Planta as public administrator of intestate estates, it is alleged, had not accounted for.

Supt. Hussey asked for a remand, which Planta objected to, and stated he was ready to admit that the sum had not been accounted for in the proper manner and without further enquiry he would plead guilty to dereliction of duty and submit to the penalty. Judge Harrison said he considered it advisable to consent to the adjournment and he would extend Mr. Planta's bail. Mr. Planta preferred to go to jail instead of putting his friends to further incoavenience. He continued to address the judge at length, in which he claimed he was not troubled with the result but the preliminary proceedings and publicity was killing him. He wanted it ended. Ten minutes might settle the whole matter as he was prepared to admit everything and anything that might be brought against him. Mr. Planta spent last night in the provincial jail.

His defense will bring a counter account against the government, which he claims owes him $800 for services at Chilliwack. In regard to the intestate estate, it is claimed no claimant has ever appeared. So far as the returns are concerned the government have always been cognizant of this for many years. The bondsmen who furnished security to enable Mr. Planta to hold his position are long since dead and the government has never asked for further security.

The trial was continued to-day. The morning was taken up in the taking of depositions, which was not concluded until 3 o'clock. Mr. Planta then begged that he might be allowed to take his trial under the speedy trials act. He pleaded not guilty. He stated that it was unnecessary to go into the case again, as all the evidence for the prosecution was in. Judge Harrison demurred and said the case would have to be gone into in the proper order and he would be in favor of remanding it until Monday. Planta begged that it might take place at once, especially as he has only one witness to call. Judge Harrison proceeded to say that he would fix the bail in one surety of $3000.

Mr. Planta—I am asking for a speedy trial.

His Honor—I know; but you pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Planta—Well, I will put it in another way. I admit the dereliction but not the misappropriation, which I was never guilty of.

Judge Harrison—According to your view you could not plead guilty.

Mr. Planta expressed his sorrow that the presiding magistrate would not deal with it at once. He stated that it would be a great mercy to him, as his mind was in such a condition that the course of procedure was killing him, and he would like it terminated as soon as possible.

Superintendent Hussey was in favor of it being proceeded with at once.

Mr. Planta's remarks caused Judge Harrison to speak with more decision. He said he was not fixing the bail as a favor, but as a matter of business. The court then adjourned until Monday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Chamber Applications—Wilkerson Case in the County Court.

Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

Gurney vs. Braden—Barnard for the plaintiff obtained an order for the examination of the defendant, John Braden, as a judgment debtor.

Esnouf vs. Gurney—Order made for the examination for discovery of the plaintiff. Barnard for defendants and Lampman for plaintiff.

In the county court yesterday the case of Wilkerson vs. Harrison & Walkley was not concluded. At the close of the plaintiff's case Mr. Powell for the defence moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence, as shown by his own evidence. His lordship refused to nonsuit the plaintiff, as he held that there was enough evidence of negligence on the part of the defendants to throw burden of proof on them. The defendant Arthur Walkley and Thomas S. Burnes gave evidence to the effect that the hole was well guarded and that the plaintiff to get into the hole must have walked over rock two feet high. The hearing was adjourned until two o'clock to-day, when George Jeeves took the stand on behalf of the defence. The trial is still going on at the time of going to press.

The case of Hung Man vs. the members of the Columbia Lakes Mining and Development Company, Limited, was heard before Mr. Justice Drake. The plaintiff's claim is against the defendants for the sum of $400 for work done by the plaintiff for defendants on their alleged mineral claims. The defendants claim that there was no partnership whereby they could be held responsible and were not liable for the amount. Mr. Brady, mining engineer, was called on behalf of the plaintiff. The case is adjourned until Monday, Mr. Justice Drake having to attend to the adjourned sitting of the county court set for two o'clock to-day. Mr. A. L. Belyea appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Gordon Hunter for defendant W. M. Ellis; A. P. Luxton for defendant Bewker, and G. A. Morphy for defendants Monteith and Galletly, the other defendants not being represented at the trial.

To-morrow morning the motion to make the order nisi absolute in Cook v. Macrae will come before Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. Gordon Hunter will appear as counsel for Magistrate Macrae.

Brief Locals.

—The Liberal association will meet to-night at 8 o'clock in Philharmonic hall to select representatives on the provincial committee and for other business. Any one wishing to become a member can do so at this meeting. The executive committee will report the proposed arrangements for the nominating convention.

ST. BARNABAS "AT HOME."

A Large Number of the Congregation and Friends Enjoy Themselves.

An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent by a large number of the St. Barnabas church congregation at the "at home" held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Fernwood road, last evening. A programme of musical diversity was presented and every piece was thoroughly enjoyed. Among those contributing towards the musical portion of the evening's entertainment Miss E. King and Miss M. Whittaker sang a pleasing duet. Mr. Henderson gave two excellent recitations. Miss Creech gave a pleasing display of club swinging. E. E. Wootton sang in fine voice "On the Banks of Allan Water" and received a well-deserved encore. Several young volunteers in uniform sang "Tenting" which was much appreciated. T. Lewis, Mrs. Ward, and F. H. Coles also contributed songs, while Prof. Bradley gave a choice cello solo, and Edgar Morris a banjo solo. The evening's proceedings terminated with "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks," in which Miss Amy Bailey as Mrs. Jarley proved herself an able caterer of public enjoyment, as amply demonstrated by the applause that followed on the drop of the curtain. During the evening refreshments were handed round by the ladies' committee, who are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts.

NOVELTIES IN LEGISLATION.

Various Kinds of Enactments Proposed in the United States.

A bill for the execution of death sentences by electricity has been introduced in the West Virginia legisature.

A member of the New Hampshire legislature is to introduce a bill which makes it an offence to knowingly give ambiguous or false information to a newspaper man.

In the Missouri house of representatives Davidson, of Martin, has introduced a bill to prohibit the practice, teaching, or exhibiting of mesmerism or hypnotism in the state. A fine of $5 to $50 is imposed for each offence.

A petition is being circulated in Hartford, Conn., shops where women are employed praying that the general assembly enacts a statute requiring that unmarried women be given the preference in shops and factories where women are employed. The legislation is desired to prevent married women whose husbands earn good wages from working in shops to the exclusion of single women who have to support themselves, and frequently relatives also.

Among some of the bills before the Alabama legislature are the following: To prohibit the granting of free railroad passes to members of the legislature; to prohibit persons from secreting themselves on railroad trains to avoid paying fare; to require railroads carrying passengers to build depots and waiting rooms and keep agents, in all towns of over 500 inhabitants; to authorize the use of an automatic ballot machine in municipal elections.

A Minnesota senator has drafted a bill for the state protection of forests and for the prevention of forest fires. It provides for the appointment of a forest commissioner, who shall take measures to minimize the danger of fires, and shall report annually to the governor the different methods of lumbering, and the effects upon the timber supply, water power, etc., of the state; making at the same time recommendations as to legislation for the preservation of the forests.

A member of the house of the Wyoming legislature has introduced a measure to prohibit gambling of every description in the state of Wyoming. The power to regulate gambling in any form will be taken away from all municipal corporations. Should this bill become a law the owner of the property in which gambling is conducted is made liable to the same punishment as the owner of the game. At present gambling in every form is licensed in Wyoming. The business men are urging the passage of the bill, and it will very likely become law.

THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND.

Origin of the Title Given to the Nine of Diamonds.

Among the reasons why the nine of diamonds has been called the curse of Scotland, I think that the following has not been given:

"Diamonds, nine of, called the curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament, part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds, voting for the introduction of the malt tax into Scotland."—"Chronology; or, the Historian's Companion," fourth edition, by Thomas Tagg, London, 1828, p. 308 (Addenda.)

Could the arms of Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, member of Glasgow, contain the nine lozenges? His house was destroyed by a mob in 1727, because he was suspected of "having given government information on the habits and statistics of Scotland necessary for the preparation of the malt tax, as well as of having exposed a system of evasion of duties in the Scots tobacco trade."—See "The History of Scotland," by John Hill Burton.

In the index to the "History" Campbell of Shawfield's Christian name is given as David.

There is a George Campbell mentioned as having caused the nine of diamonds to be called the curse of Scotland because the state nine diamonds cut of the royal crown in the reign of Mary Stuart, in consequence of which all Scotland was taxed.—Notes and Queries.

HONOLULU COURT-MARTIAL

Condemns British and American Citizens To Death—Gresham's Protest.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The president to-day sent to congress the latest telegram from Minister Willis and the instructions of Secretary Gresham in reply. These documents show a more serious condition of affairs than was reported in the press dispatches. Willis says that the court-martial has tried 38 revolutionists and 200 more are to be tried, with daily arrests of others. Gulick, former minister, and Seward, minister and major in the federal army, both Americans, and Rickard, an Englishman, are sentenced to death. T. B. Walker, formerly in the United States army, is sentenced to imprisonment for life and fined $5000. Other sentences will probably be death. The government replied to Liliuokalani:

"This document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability."

Gresham replied as follows: "If the American citizens were condemned to death by a military tribunal not for actual participation in a rebellion, but for complicity only, or if condemned to death by such a tribunal for actual participation, but not after an open and fair trial, with an opportunity for the defence to demand the delay of the execution, and in either case report to this government the evidence relied on to support the death sentence. (Signed) Gresham."

DECREASE IN SEALING FLEET.

Only Fourteen Vessels Left 'Frisco for the Grounds.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The sealing schooner Emma and Louise has sailed for the Japan sea. The departure of the Emma and Louise makes fourteen vessels which have gone sealing this year, the lowest number known in the fleet for many seasons.

FURTHER PROROGUED.

Parliament Will Be Further Prorogued Until the 25th.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The Canada Gazette to-morrow will further formally prorogue parliament until the 25th instant.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The dispatch pretending to announce the dissolution of parliament and fixing the dates of nomination and polling days sent out from Montreal yesterday is a pure fake. If the correspondent had chosen April 1st he would have been just as near the mark. No definite announcement will be forthcoming until all the ministers return to Ottawa.

The department of agriculture received a report from Maple Creek from the veterinary inspector to the effect that the inspection by him of the districts in which the disease of sheep scab was found some months ago has shown that such localities are entirely free from it as a result of the efforts ordered to be made by the minister of agriculture for its extirpation.

TUPPER TALKS AT TORONTO.

He Says That He Will Stand by the Constitution, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—Sir Charles Tupper, minister of justice, last night formally opened the new rooms of the Toronto Young Men's Conservative Club. With him were Premier Bowell, Hon. N. C. Wallace, Hon. J. C. Patterson and Hon. J. B. Woods. The premier spoke briefly, explaining that the state of his throat prevented him from making a speech on the political situation. Sir Charles Tupper made an excellent fighting speech, replying to arguments of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. In regard to the Manitoba school question, he stated that until the government had thoroughly considered the decision of the privy council they would maintain a strict silence on the subject, and while the task which had been placed before them was an extremely difficult one, they would meet it without flinching. In conclusion he said he believed when the time to speak had come, the Conservative leaders would be found ready to stand by the constitution and by what it teaches, and he was willing to abide by the verdict of the people.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Lloyd, Seattle, is at the Oriental.

Miss Lillian Brunnell has left on a visit to friends in Portland.

W. F. Stracher and wife, Port Angeles, are guests at the Driard.

C. P. Caspar, Tacoma; S. Scott, New York, are registered at the Driard.

J. E. Henderson, W. H. Paisley, Chilliwack, are registered at the Oriental.

C. E. Dalliger, San Francisco; J. B. Thompson, Seattle, are guests at the Victoria.

R. H. Eckering, Seattle; Geo. H. Halldige, Tacoma, are guests at the New England.

Alexander Sharp, Wellington; C. T. Hammond, Chicago; J. E. Clifton, W. S. Johnson, Tacoma, are at the New England.

USEFUL PLANTS.

Figures About Vegetable Growths Used For Food.

Hough Emerson suggested that every weed is a plant whose use is not yet understood, the number of plants that have been brought into service by man is very small. Edson S. Bastin finds authority for the statement that 1,192 species of plants have been at some time cultivated for food, and that the whole number of species known to have been used as food, including those resorted to in famine, is 400. But many of these are of little value, and Smith's "Dictionary of Economic Plants" gives only 515 species as those important for any purposes. For medicines over 3,000 plants have been employed, of which the United States Dispensatory enumerates 1,300, while only 244 are regarded as of sufficient value to be given in the Pharmacopoeia.

The plants not yet investigated offer great possibilities of usefulness, which, however, can be developed only by long and extensive government experimenting. The number of named species of plants may be taken as about 175,000, and possibly as many more are yet to be discovered, while many species are capable of great variation through cultivation. The different varieties of wheat are believed by some to have their origin in a forage grass of little consequence. On the coast of England and France is to be seen the wild plant from which has been developed the white and red cabbages, cauliflower and other varieties, and perhaps even the common turnip.

A few years ago 1,500 different varieties of apples were enumerated, and it is very possible that some other species of the genus is as capable of useful development as the one that has become so important to us. From the little explored fields of bacteria and fungi may be expected many products of value as remedies and foods.—Philadelphia Record.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

SOME... Ball Requisites.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

$2 00 Dress Shirts reduced to $1.50.
$1.50 Dress Shirts reduced to $1 00.
$1 25 Kid Gloves reduced to 75c.
75c. Kid Gloves reduced to 50c.

S. REID,

122 Government Street, Next New England Hotel.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.

THE MOST PERFECT FORM OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT.

Stimulating, Strengthening, Invigorating.

THE WHEELS OF '95.

Road Bicycles Are Being Made Very Much Lighter Than Formerly.

In talking with the head of a firm which is classed among the best of the cycling trade, many facts were gleaned regarding the wheels of to-day.

"I have seen it stated that there are no new wheels for 1895. The statement is preposterous, for 1895 will keep pace with the wonderful seasons of 1893 and 1894 in the evolution of the wheel. The new machine for general road use is a marvel of lightness, strength and durability. Of course the machine is not nearly so light in weight as the racer, but the road wheel of to-day and the machine of two years ago are entirely different.

"I am speaking of wheels in general and not of any one particular make. We now make the frame single and the tubes are of harveyized nickel steel, the same as that used in armor plate. The crank hanger is narrower, and the crank and axle are of one piece. The reduction in the actual weight of the machine this year is material. The weight of the regular road wheel now runs from 19 to 27 pounds, while the same style of wheels last year ran from 21 to 25 pounds. Oh, yes, the weight of a wheel makes a wonderful difference. Just ride one of the 20-pound wheels of to-day and then to-morrow jump aboard of a 35-pound wheel, and you will appreciate the difference before you have gone many blocks. You carried a lot of dead weight in the old wheel which was not at all necessary.

"The hubs are radically different. They are large and hollow, the flanges being forged. The sprocket wheel is detachable. The pedals are attached to the cranks with a conical nut, making the tread much narrower. The bearing boxes are much larger, on account of the use of large balls, making, of course, less friction. The improvement extends to the tires, which are made of herring-bone fabric and they are lighter and more pliable. The handle-bar is an adjustable one, and the angle of the bar can be set or changed at the will of the rider. The wood rim seems to have come to stay."

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—G J Stewart, W Matherson, L R Leonard, F Savage, C Brown, J Smith, A H Phillips, W Skeene, Mrs R B McMicking, A B Fraser, J H Lawson, T Hull, R B McMicking, J Ellis, A Reid, L W Paisley, O W Dunn, Mrs Roberts, A Beaton, J H Glass.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—G H Holldige, L Draw, H McDonald, L Dickinson, A Pearson, T Ricketts and wife, T Morgan, R H Eckering, G T Munford, Clara O'Brien, V Dresser, E S Holden, C E Peabody and wife, Carrie Roma, Lizzie O'Brien, Fred Gamble, O F Casper, W N Lewis.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—E Hukill, Miss Hamilton, H Darling, C S Hammond, G McKinley, W J Andrews, J H Miller, H E Lewis.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—T Brownlee, Todd & Son, W J Dwyer, E Wall & Co, R P McLennan, Vic Elec Co, W Blackie, Dom Exp Co.

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